



THE WEATHER

Fair and colder tonight and Wednesday; moderate west in northwest winds.
Sun from 7:15 to 7:25.
Moon south at 8:27.
High tide 4 a. m.; 4:15 p. m.
Temperature 33° at 10 a. m.; Maximum 45, at 11 a. m.; minimum 43, at 10 p. m.; Average 42.5. Temperature at 5 p. m. 44.

VOL. 12—No. 293.

Published by
T. F. FAY, Editor.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1916.

Copyright 1915 by
S. K. Newspaper Pub. Co.

PRICE ONE CENT.

BOSTON AMERICAN

Circulation Greater Than All the Other Boston Evening Papers Combined

10-P.M. EDITION

Largest Home-Going
Circulation in New England

WIDOW MURDER ACTED

Accused Widow Refuses to Witness Tragic Scene

BIG BATTLE NEAR SITE OF GARDEN OF EDEN

Fighting for Bagdad, Turks and British Troops, Reinforced, Engage in Desperate Struggle

By PERCY THOMAS,
International News Service Staff
Correspondent.

London, Jan. 11.—With Kut-el-Amara as its centre, and Bagdad as the prize, a great battle is in progress between British and Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, not far from the site of the original Garden of Eden.

The latest official dispatches from Sir Percy Lake, the new commander of the British troops in the Persian Gulf sphere of operations, stated that the relief forces marching to succor 10,000 British troops beleaguered there were advancing, but very slowly.

About 45,000 Turks are opposing the advance of the relief column up the Tigris Valley and further difficulties have been placed in the way of the British by torrential rains of mid-winter, which have flooded the river.

The British relief army was between twenty and twenty-five miles from Kut-el-Amara when Sir Percy Lake last reported.

QUICK AND DEMAND.

Great hordes of Mohammedan tribesmen have joined the Turks, some of them coming from Persia, but the British are well supplied with artillery and machine guns and other instruments of war which the Turks have in smaller numbers.

Gen. Townshend, commanding the British force in Kut-el-Amara, reported by wireless to the Allies that the Turks were carrying on a violent bombardment of the town and that help was needed at once.

The fighting between the British, from which place the relief column set out, and El Oweza has been extremely violent and severe losses have been incurred. The British are being experienced in fighting for the water.

After last night's fighting, the relief column was split, part of the forces under General Campbell crossing to the southern side of the river.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Both sides are hurrying up reinforcements as rapidly as possible, for some time the British have been moving troops into the Persian Gulf zone until it is estimated that there are about 250,000 men in that theatre of operations.

The British have been increasing the vigor of their offensive in Mesopotamia ever since the decision was reached to abandon the Baghdad enterprise, and it is likely that some of the Turkish troops which were used on the Gallipoli peninsula will be sent to the Tigris Valley to oppose the British invasion in Eastern Turkey.

Coming Clash Mightiest in World History

THE war at this point is now one of guns, ships, aviation and organization, and so both armies are unquestionably well balanced in this respect, when the clash comes, it will be the mightiest and bloodiest the world has ever known.—
From P. F. Bertelli view of new German drive in west.

'GERMANS' DRIVE IS DOOMED

Editor's note.—The following article by the Paris correspondent of the International News Service is particularly timely because of persistent reports from various sources that the Germans are intending being reinforcements to Flanders with a view to a decisive drive to the coast, their object being to seize Oostende and Dunkirk and crush the whole north-east line. The correspondent has just inspected the northern battle front at the special invitation of the French War Office, and notes with the conditions as follows:

By C. F. BERTELLI,
Special Correspondent of the International News Service.
Headquarters of the Franco-Belgian Army in Flanders, Jan. 11.—Raising my opinion on the visible evidence of the defensive organization in Flanders, I can positively state that, whatever violent attacks the Germans may be preparing against this sector of the front, they are bound to fail with heavy losses.

Prophecies in this war have been invariably wise of the mark; therefore I will not attempt to make a guess as to the length of the truce struggle, but I must record the impression overwhelmingly borne in upon me, after a few days of detailed observation, that the German drive is doomed.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

MAY HAVE GASOLINE FAMINE

Harry F. Sinclair, Oil Magnate, Declares Price of 40 Cents a Gallon Would Not Be Surprising

By International News Service.

New York, Jan. 11.—Gasoline prices will continue to advance, it wouldn't be surprising if first grade gasoline was quoted at 40 cents per gallon within a short time," said Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil man and baseball magnate, today.

"There is really a scarcity of oil at this time," added Sinclair, "and unless new fields are opened within a year or so there may be an oil famine. The output of all the old fields is decreasing gradually, while the demand for gasoline is increasing every day."

The Oklahoma fields, which are the largest in the world, show an average daily decrease of 25,000 barrels in comparison with the output of a year ago. A barrel of oil averages forty-two gallons of oil or twenty-one gallons of gasoline. This means that the average yearly decrease in gasoline production in Oklahoma alone is 1,912,500 barrels.

"Other fields have been affected the same way as Oklahoma, and I dare say that the average decrease in the gasoline output from all the fields in the U. S. is close to 2,000,000 barrels annually."

"Has the cost of production increased?" Sinclair was asked.

"Not appreciably," was the answer. "Why, then, should the price be advanced?"

Sinclair laughed and said:

"Oh, well, if you've got something to sell that everybody wants you set a higher price you want for it, don't you? That's the way in the oil business."

RILEY DENIES ALL

WHITMAN CHARGES

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 11.—In his answer to the charges preferred against him by Governor Whitman, State Superintendent of Prisons John H. Riley today, through his attorney, Edgar T. Brackett, declared that his actions as superintendent were actuated by the highest motives. "I deny the charges preferred against me in whole and in detail," says Mr. Riley in his answer.

GRIPPE TAKES BIG TOLL IN PROVIDENCE

Providence, Jan. 11.—Thirty-five persons died of pneumonia or grippe in this city here. According to the city registrar the disease was prevalent among the aged. No less than twenty-three of the victims were who have died this month of respiratory diseases have been more than fifty-five years old. Eight of the victims were about seventy.

A SALESMAN PATIENT KICKED

Harry F. Sinclair, Oil Magnate, Attendant of Danvers State Hospital Also Dangled Live Mouse Before Face of Inmate; Fined

Ralph M. Tracey, an attendant at the Danvers State Insane Hospital, dangled a live mouse at the end of a string in front of David McCarthy of Everett, a patient in the hospital, according to testimony in the Salem Court today.

Tracey supplemented this by kicking McCarthy in the side, fracturing a rib, according to the testimony. Tracey was found guilty of assault and fined \$25. Dr. George M. Kline, superintendent of the hospital, was one of the witnesses in the court and told Judge Sears.

"I will not tolerate any cruelty on the part of the attendants at the institution toward the patients," Tracey was charged with assault. Several witnesses testified that he kicked McCarthy, and others asserted he had dangled a live mouse on the end of a string before McCarthy's face.

Arthur Matthews, a patient, testified: "I saw Tracey strike McCarthy twice. Finally he kicked him."

Dr. Adam Smith, a supervisor, and I heard reports that the mouse episode had taken place, and I questioned Tracey about it. He admitted that he had dangled a live mouse on a string in front of McCarthy's face."

Tracey denied the charge against him, but Judge Sears found him guilty and imposed a fine.

Navy Yard Marine Shoots Himself

Private Stanley J. Starck, twenty-three, of the Marine Corps, stationed at the Charleston Navy Yard, committed suicide early today by shooting himself in the head with a service revolver. At the time he was doing orderly duty at the residence of Commandant William R. Rush. Members of the corps found him in the rear yard unconscious. He was removed to the Naval Hospital, where he died a few moments later. His associates cannot account for his act. They say he was an excellent soldier and man of good habits.

WOMEN RUN BRITISH WAR HORSE DEPOSITS

By International News Service.
Washington, Jan. 11.—Because of the scarcity of male labor only women are employed in the big military horse depot at Reading. Some of the women were brought up on Australian and Canadian ranches, and are expert "broncho busters." All the work in the stables to the training of wild colts. There are fifty women employed there and all wearing regulation male attire, consisting of riding breeches, boots and caps.

Woman Accused in Mohr Murder and Her Two Children



Mrs. Elizabeth Frances Mohr, C. Franklin Mohr, Jr., ten years old, and Virginia Blair Mohr, seven years old.

DENY LAST PLEA MUST TEACHERS FOR SCHMIDT IN CAMBRIDGE

By International News Service.
Washington, Jan. 11.—Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court today denied a writ of error to Hans Schmidt, former priest, convicted of the murder of Anna Schuller in New York. Schmidt is to be executed in Sing Sing Friday.

Application for the writ of error to save Schmidt from the electric chair was made by Alphonse G. Koussie, his lawyer.

After being given a hearing by Justice Hughes, Koussie stated that Justice Hughes had said that there was no substantial federal question involved and the writ could not be issued.

DEATH CAR RUN TO FATAL SPOT ON LONELY ROAD

Providence, Jan. 11.—The assassination of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr and the shooting of Miss Emily G. Burger, his secretary, which took place on the night of August 31 last, was re-enacted with the exception of the actual shooting on the lonely Washington road in Nayatt today.

The grim performance was witnessed by the jury of twelve men on whom depends the fate of Mrs. Elizabeth Frances Mohr and two negroes, Victor Brown and Henry Spellman, who, it is alleged, she hired to kill her husband. Mrs. Mohr, however, did not witness today's spectacle, waiving her right to accompany the jury. "The trip can only be painful for me," the widow declared.

The leading man in today's performance was Attorney General Herbert A. Rice.

The stage was set on the Washington road at Nayatt, and the blood-stained murder car was in the exact spot where it stopped on the night of the murder.

Likewise the four-cylinder motorcycle, alleged to have been used by Victor Brown and Henry H. Spellman, was hidden in the woods about a quarter of a mile distant.

The jury was taken down to West Barrington station on the Con-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

During the first full week
of the New Year,
The week ending Jan. 8, 1916,

The Boston American
Gained 6300 Lines
in paid advertising

During the Year 1915
The Boston American
Gained 81,690 Lines
in paid advertising

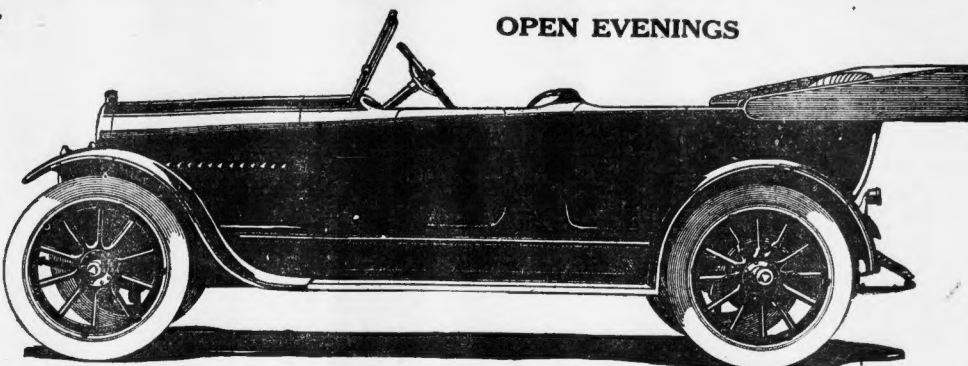
Circulation greater than that of all the other Boston evening papers combined.
The circulation of the Sunday American is greater than that of any other Sunday paper published in New England.

Members of A. B. C.
Net Paid Circulation Audited and Guaranteed

Mrs. Jacques Futrelle's Story of the Mohr Trial--See Page 4



\$1375
at Detroit



OPEN EVENINGS

7-Passenger Phaeton. Five Other Body Styles

Patented by Hudson
December 23, 1915
No. 1,165,861

We Now Present the

Hudson Super-Six

76 Horsepower—an Added 80% Without Any Added Size

The World's Record-Breaker (All records made by a 7-passenger touring car)

Officially Breaking All Records on Stock Cars up to 100 Miles. Also All Stock Car Records for Quick Acceleration—Under A. A. A. Supervision

100 miles in 80 minutes, 21.4 seconds, averaging 74.67 miles per hour, with driver and passenger.
The previous best stock car record of 72.40 was made by a car with more cylinders, more cylinder capacity and driver only.
75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.
During this trial speed laps were made at 76.73 miles per hour.
70.74 miles in one hour, carrying 8 passengers, with top and windshield up.
The previous best record for stock car similarly equipped was made by a car with more cylinders, more cylinder capacity, and with only two passengers.

From standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 seconds. This record-making stock car was driven 1350 miles at speed exceeding 70 miles per hour without discoverable wear on any part.
All these Hudson records were made with the same stock car, using the same motor, at Sheepshead Bay Speedway in November, under supervision of American Automobile Association.

The most powerful motor per cubic inch displacement that the world has ever known.

Mark what those records mean. No other stock car in history has equalled that performance. No other like-size motor has ever developed such power.

The Super-Six has proved itself the greatest engine ever built. It has almost doubled the efficiency of Sixes. It has outtraveled Eights and Twelves, and ended every reason for these extra cylinders.

It has brought to the Hudson unquestioned supremacy. All must now concede it the sovereign car. For this marvel motor is a Hudson patent, found in Hudson cars alone.

80 PER CENT MORE POWER

The Super-Six is not a mere refinement. It embodies a basic invention. And it so exceeds all previous creations that it makes of this an epoch-making car.

The best former Sixes in this size developed at maximum 42 horsepower. The Super-Six develops 76 horsepower. That means an increase of 80 per cent.

In high motor speed capacity, the Super-Six excels the best former Sixes by 50 per cent.

Note these immense advances in the features most desired. Then note we attain them without adding size. The Super-Six, in cylinder size, is identical with the Hudson Six-10. We do not forfeit lightness or economy. And we do not add more cylinders, with their extra complications.

ABSOLUTE SMOOTHNESS

All this is accomplished through ending vibration, a motor's major foe. We have built a motor so quiet, so free from vibration, that it can revolve at marvelous speed.

And at highest speed a pencil stood on end on the engine doesn't topple over.

Thus we attain with a small motor 76 horsepower—a power that was never reached before, save with motors big and heavy.

We have attained the pinnacle at which engineers have aimed. It was to save vibration that they built the Six. Then, to save more, they built the Light Six with more bore. The next step was V-type Eights and Twelves—designed to still further reduce the vibration.

Now all those types, in this chief respect, have been far outtrived by the Super-Six.

All that was sought for in Eights and Twelves—lack of vibration, smoothly-flowing power—is far better attained in the Super-Six. The result is vast saving in tires, in engine wear and fuel.

HOW 76 HORSEPOWER

"But how," you ask, "do you get this 76 horsepower, and what does it mean?"

It means vast reserve power for hard roads and for hills. It means ability to creep on high gear, to slip with record quickness, to avoid changing gears.

That extra power comes through lack of vibration. That means a long-lived motor. It means bird-like motion at any speed. The Super-Six is so quiet that the car seems to move by magic. It means economy of fuel.

And that extra power—that added 80 per cent—comes without adding cylinders or size. You don't want a motor about half as efficient when a same size motor performs like the Super-Six.

Vibration is lost effort, which means inefficiency. By wiping it out we have gained super-efficiency.

HUDSON NOW SUPREME

This patented motor gives to Hudson the top in Motor-dom. No man who knows can dispute it. With so great a difference it is bound to supersede the best other types in existence.

That is why we stopped production on the former Hudson at the zenith of our success. That car—the Six-40—had won a new empire for us. It had quadrupled our sales in two years.

But we quit it when the Super-Six proved nearly twice better. And we lost about 5000 sales as a consequence.

Then we doubled our factory at a cost of \$1,500,000. Then we bought materials for \$42,000,000 worth of these new cars this season. For all the demand for the Super-Six must be supplied by Hudson.

Any fine car buyer who knows the facts is bound to choose the Super-Six. No other car at any price can match it in performance. And the best Six built in former types is hardly one-half so efficient.

The facts will also win thousands from lower-priced cars to the Hudson. The difference in value so far exceeds the difference in price that any man can see it. And the saving in fuel, in tires and in wear on the motor, will wipe out the extra cost.

Consider the excessive strains of that Speedway test. A motor which stood them is impervious to ordinary service strains, and capable of any requirement.

MOST LUXURIOUS CARS

With the new Hudson bodies, this car looks its supremacy. In every detail, regardless of the cost, we've attained luxury's limit.

All that we save by a doubled production has gone into these new bodies. Entirely new lines are adopted. The room is increased. A rare grade of grain leather is used in the upholstery. The finish is superb.

An extra cowl, rounded and finished, is built in front of the tonneau. The windshield is slanted.

You will find in these cars all the beauty and luxury that extravagance could buy. Down to the smallest details there is no way to excel them. Our price for such luxury is due to the fact that we have the largest fine car output in the world.

Thus we announce to you the premier achievement in all the history of motor car building. And the most interesting car of the year. Come and see it.

7-Passenger Phaeton, \$1375, f. o. b. Detroit

Five Other Styles of Bodies: Roadster, Cabriolet,

Touring Sedan, Limousine and Town Car.
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

THE HENLEY-KIMBALL COMPANY

652 Beacon Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BRANCHES:

WORCESTER, MASS.—673 Main St.

PORTLAND, ME.—630 Congress St.

FITCHBURG, MASS.—81 Lunenburg St.

Beverly, Mass.—Harper Garage.
Brockton, Mass.—Cushing Brothers.
Camden, Mass.—Torrey & Vail.
Franklin, Mass.—Edward C. Webster.
Framingham, Mass.—Martin & Sipple.
Gordham, Mass.—Brown, Hanson Garage Co.

Gloucester, Mass.—Parkins & Corbin.
Hudson, Mass.—Parker-Burton Co.
Hyannis, Mass.—Capit Car Auto Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—J. W. White.
Lowell, Mass.—J. Condit Motor Car Co.
Lyons, Mass.—Liberty Garage.

Marlborough, Mass.—Arthur C. Landon.
Mattapan, Mass.—John F. Dyer.
Medford, Mass.—Ford Manufacturing Co.
Methuen, Mass.—J. W. White.
Norwood, Mass.—Norwood Auto Station.
St.oughton, Mass.—H. M. Smith.

Woburn, Mass.—John H. Bates & Son.
Augusta, Me.—F. M. Lawrence.
Bangor, Me.—L. F. Swift.
Belfast, Me.—H. O. Norton.
Camden, Me.—Phil H. Thomas.

Dexter, Me.—E. B. Hilditch.
Farmington, Me.—M. H. Latta Co.
Ft. Fairfield, Me.—Richards & Son.
Hallowell, Me.—M. H. Latta Co.
Kennebunk, Me.—Hart Lumber.
Lewiston, Me.—A. W. Sells.

Saco, Me.—C. I. Frey.
Sanford, Me.—V. C. Redwell.
Scarboro, Me.—H. F. Kaler.
So. Paris, Me.—Frank B. Fogg.
Vernon Mills, Me.—Dr. L. H. Fogg.

Helen Gives a Family Dinner and Carrie Makes
Herself Disagreeable, as Usual

[illegible]

SOFT GINGER COOKIES

Place five cups of flour in a deep bowl or dish, make a hole in the centre; put in 2½ cups of molasses, 1 cup of shortening, ½ cup of hot water, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, and a pinch of salt for each cup of flour.

Then put 1 tablespoonful of soda in another ½ cup of boiling water, add a pinch of salt. Stir all together and mix with the flour for an hour or over night. Mix well, with as little sugar as possible.

The Boston Sunday AMERICAN gives cash awards for the best cooking recipes sent in by AMERICAN readers. Several columns of these recipes are printed every Sunday on the AMERICAN'S Household page.

**A Kansas City Lady Darkened Her
Gray Hair and Stimulated Its
Growth by a Simple
Home Process**

She Tells How She Did It.

A well-known remedy of Baltimore, Md., who darkened her gray hair by simply rubbing on the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray or faded hair, stimulate its growth and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To this the gray was added of 1 lb. run, 1 small tube of Barbo Compound and 1 oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at a very little cost. Apply to the hair every other day. The color will be changed sufficiently, then every two weeks. This mixture relieves scalp troubles and is excellent for dandruff and falling hair. It does not stain the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off. I will make any haired person look to 10, 20, 30 years younger."

Republished by Special Arrangement with HARPER'S BAZAR, a Magazine for the Woman Who Knows, Issued Without Interruption for Over Fifty Years



A shopper begins to cast long eyes toward the Spring fashions. These become an immediate necessity to all who take a few weeks' sojourn in the South each Winter. The most important item is the straw hat.

The forthright Northern milliner

for the appearance of new hats is observed after each season. As the spring it arrives before the call of the birds were to be seen in windows at the very Christmas shopping. The warning that a

of the tendencies which will prevail in hats for the coming Spring and Summer. Especially for morning wear is a hat of black satin with an under-brim of straw. Three vari-colored cocoaderes, dyed ribbon on the brim and a flat ribbon bow are its trimming.

The indispensable sailor hat is made of red, blue and tan straw

ward with a faced with black. Another becoming and popular model is the tricorn developed in Nattler blue straw. It is faced with black and trimmed with a cascade of black ribbon and straw.

To wear on the beach is a sports hat of Nattler blue straw. The figure of the cretton on the rim and crown are outlined with white and the crown is faced with a half

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Compares the Socialistic and the Common Law Marriage

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

THE Rev. Bouck White per-
formed a socialist wedding
recently. It differed from
other marriages only in substituting
"to us part" The Rev. Bouck White
says very truly, "Where love is not
true marriage is not" But in making
this change in the marriage
ritual no reformation is being made

There are living in the world today numerous happy couples who have passed over manner reefs, life's voyage and weathered storms and come forth into adulthood. During their temperature-free, landless aquatic tug-

There are tides in love as well as in the ocean; there are times when the tide runs very low, there are certain shutes while the tide goes out for miles, leaving bare maid shores or mud flats, and the waves come back again and the tide runs high.

There are certain temperaments that are like these certain shutes at the time of the going out of the tide, and the only way to know the time they may give to lovers' love is to make a mistake at a later hour. They may like to know that love did not die, but only to know that it was dead.

This new *assault* clause in the marriage service seems to put the institution very much on the plane of the common-law marriage.

The common-law marriage

quiescent ceremony at all. The man and the woman live together and he calls her his wife, and so in the eyes of the common law she becomes his wife. But the law leaves the other any time without the other of the divorce court. The so-called common law is a little more dignified than this. It requires the consent of both men and women into forming ties which they know will only be temporary, men and women who, facing the solemnity of the ceremony, are not in the "part" would be sure to abstain from taking the step, knowing their own minds and the consequences of the same and that it possessed ample quality.

If we are to take the solemnity, the ceremony, the sense of great responsibility out of marriage, then why not settle down to the common-law marriage and be done with it. It is a little more dignified for the cultivation of all the great

The socialistic marriage would dispense with them by one easy way—each partner would have at hand why exercise the sternest vigilance.

Every married couple ought to think of love as a perennial not an annual plant. Perennials are those flowers which live from year to year. The perennials produce their seedlings in the spring, give forth the first crop in summer, and then they grow again in autumn and winter, and flourish in the next spring. They are like the hard winters and nourish and fertilize the ground where they grow.

We can make a more beautiful and satisfying garden than the planting of seeds in shallow soil each Spring and the throwing away of the dried flower of the first four or five years.

When it is ready, or its winter migration toward the equator to begin, it is the most numerous of all the birds that one of which travels southward via the Pacific, and the other via the Atlantic. It is the only bird to form its first migration, to use military expression, northeastward, and then to turn back. The column, it moves down upon the shores of Labrador, where it finds food in the form of fish, and in three weeks of foraging. The next temporary stopping place is the Gulf of Mexico, according to Dr. W. W. Cooke, the migrating birds start in a straight line for the Gulf of Mexico, and then for the coast of British Columbia, and if the weather is fair, they will be seen in the Gulf of Mexico.

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

One of the remarkable aspects in the world, but also which few except the locally born people are aware of, is the scene around a fixed-light buoy, situated on one of the great shoals of the Atlantic. Here night tempest suddenly ends, the migrating hoards of birds ceasing to fly, and the flocks of storm-petrels, which are seen above, while the powerful waves dash from the reflection at the bottom of the water, as if in their fear and confusion, each thinking to dash by the other, and thus to escape the strong glass window.

These scenes, which repeat themselves in the most rapid sequence of one of the most important of the features that religion

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

All the rest has that ever ha
I A T T E R , A L S O C H I N Y .
on your minds with health
en might be condensed into ve
simple form and written the
COPYRIGHT 1908

Any girl who flirts with another man's husband, or any man who flirts with another man's wife, is sabotaging the happiness of two or three people to a third—who pro-

Now no man can manage to carry a fillet in the face of adversity. Few men even start them without encouragement. A girl cannot escape her responsibility in such an affair by saying, "He forced his attentions on me." Nor can she shift the blame by walling, weakly,

For the first girl there has to be the knowledge that if she had to do was assure the man of her unwillingness to accept his attentions, or if that failed to march out in search of another position.

which grows beyond your power of control is not love at all, but a very terrible emotion.

The way to marriage with an old man with married men is to stop them before they ever begin.

They don't last—they end in shame and unhappiness for everyone concerned and the price of them is hideous. For "the wages of sin is death" and the penalty is always collected.

Spring. Is evident enough—we would do the same thing if we were birds—but the way in which they accomplish their migrations is the means by which they direct their flight over thousands of miles of land and of open sea, and the methods by which they are enabled to assemble their hosts and impart to millions of individuals the same aim and purpose—these things are not so easily explained. The birds that migrate in the fall are migrating birds in the Arctic sphere.

TABLE 1. Summary of the results of the 1990-1991 survey of the distribution of *Salmonella* in the United States.

The partner in that contract who breaks it is a business scoundrel as well as a moral profligate. The guilty one is the one who for a man's forgetfulness of his marriage vows is reducing

[illegible]

It is believed that the "sagehen" policy has been found in Golden Park, San Francisco. A number of birds were found in North America. The tree, which was taken to America by a young Australian botanist, was an Australian bird, and was introduced to its present home by a beautiful rainbow-hued bird, and is found in the same place. Around the base of the tree were the bodies of small animals and birds. The curator who discovered the rare bird was a man standing over him, and his own complaint of the "sagehen" was originally brought from the South Sea Islands, belonged to the species *Coccyzus americanus*, and was introduced to America once in fifty years, and the flower was formerly used as a drug by the Indians.

Once considered a "sagehen" hopper blazer," at the "Birds of the East and West" exhibition, the "sagehen" was introduced to the "sagehen" by a young Australian botanist, and was introduced to its present home by a beautiful rainbow-hued bird, and is found in the same place. Around the base of the tree were the bodies of small animals and birds. The curator who discovered the rare bird was a man standing over him, and his own complaint of the "sagehen" was originally brought from the South Sea Islands, belonged to the species *Coccyzus americanus*, and was introduced to America once in fifty years, and the flower was formerly used as a drug by the Indians.

of Montana, is now known to exist. It derived its name from the myriads of grasshoppers embedded in its hood. Many of the specimens are as perfect as if preserved in alcohol for exhibition. It is the only specimen of its kind recently made. It is the first-hand study of the fabulous glacier the insects were caught in. It would be a tragedy if it were to succumb to the cold in their attempt to cross the mountain range. The huge ice mass, under whose shadow grasshoppers are now living, is virtually in the shadow of the Grontit Peak 12,242 feet high, then, the Montana grasshopper may have its existence as a perpetual wonder. It is the only specimen found a forty years ago it was traditionally known as the "iceberg" and it was considered then merely a curiosity of the old-time trappers and fur-trappers who had penetrated to the upper reaches of the branch of the rugged Rockies.

A ool tick is unknown in Japan. It would be a fine day" wonder in King

[illegible][illegible]

TABLE 1. Continued

DEATHS.

Death Notices may be telephoned to the Boston American until 10:30 a. m. daily, or until 7:30 Saturday night for the funeral home—ask for Main 5140. When ordered, they will be repeated without extra charge in the New York American, New York Journal and the German New York paper—Deutsches Journal.

ALLEN—An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Allen, 100 Franklin St., died at 10:30 a. m. June 15. Burial at Mt. Auburn.

BARNES—At Bellevue Hospital, July 15, Edwin R. Barnes, son of Arthur M. Barnes, 100 Franklin St., aged 23. Burial at Mt. Auburn.

CHAPMAN—At 125 Washington St., Boston, July 15, George Chapman, son of George Chapman, Mass. Burial at Mt. Auburn.

BACHELER - Mr. George, Director, Jan. 20, Elizabeth
M. beloved wife of the late Frederick M.
Bachelier, passed from her residence, 120 West 41st
St., Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 9 a. m., to Requiem high
mass at 10 a. m., St. Charles at 12 o'clock. Burial-
place and friends invited.

CLEMENTS - In Brighton, Jan. 9, Rose, 100
years old, wife of Frank Clements, formerly of Essex
County, N. J., passed from her daughter's residence, 111-1/2
A. Prospect, 6 Myrtle, Sat. Wednesday, Jan.
22, at 2 p. m. Services and friends especially
invited.

CLISBY - In Westbury, Jan. 9, John P. Clisby, for-
merly of Maryland and Connecticut, 12 yrs. 2
months.

Funeral from 41 Westbury, at 11, Westbury, at
12 o'clock, Jan. 10, to St. Ignace.

DOODY - In Charlestown, Jan. 10, Bernard H. Do-
ody, 60 years old, passed from his residence, 100

hotel owned by Boris M. Duddy, 225 Irving ave.
 Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 8:15 a. m. Rev. Dr. J. J.
 near at St. Catherine's Church, at 5 o'clock.
 and at 8:15 p. m.

EATON — at Dorchester, Jan. 15, Elizabeth W.
 Eaton. Funeral from her late residence, 7 Parkers
 road, Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 2 p. m.

FINN — On this day, Jan. 16, Mary, beloved wife
 of Annie, late of Michigan, and the late Bryan
 Finn, died at her residence at 1000 E. 12th
 St. Funeral from the residence of her mother,
 Mrs. Patrick McGonery, 150 Parkman st., East
 Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 2 p. m. Burial
 and funeral 10:15 a. m.

FISH — In Goshen, Jan. 7, Benjamin F. Fish.
 Buried at the residence of his brother, Henry
 F. Fish, 101 Pleasant st., West Somerville, 10 a. m.
 and at 2 p. m.

FLETCHER—In this city, Mrs. M. D. M. widow of Harry A. Fletcher, of Portland, Me., is attending the funeral.

FREEMAN—At Reading, Jan. 9, Dec. 10, 1904. Funeral from his late residence, 73 Harvard st., Boston, Jan. 12, at 10 a. m.

GETCHELL—At Reading, Jan. 9, Dec. 10, 1904. Funeral from the residence of Arthur H. and Elizabeth G. Getchell, 4000 N. 22 st., at 10 a. m., Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 1.30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

GIBBONS—In Charlestown, Jan. 9, 1905. E. E. Gibbons (nee Donnelly), age 19 yrs. Funeral from parents' residence, 42 School st., Boston, Jan. 12, at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

HAMILTON—In Durham, Jan. 10, 1905. Mrs.

FUNERAL—In St. Michael's at Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 8 a. m. Burial made at Mt. St. Michael's cemetery. Relatives with friends are invited to attend.

HAMMAN—In Berkeley, Jan. 9, Elizabeth C., widow of John M. Hamman, in her 60th year.
Funeral services will be held at the residence, 1025 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HATHAWAY—In Windsor, Jan. 9, Theodore Mores Hathaway, 59 years of age.
Funeral services will be held at the Congregational church, Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 p. m.

JACK—In Cambridge, Jan. 8, Donald G. R. Jack, 41 yrs.
Funeral services will be held from the graveyards of H. A. Waller, 20 Irving st., Malden, Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KILLION—In Clark Boston, Jan. 8, Sarah B. Killion (Latham), beloved wife of James K. Killion, 60 yrs.

WEDNESDAY at 8:15. **RECEPTION** at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Little, 414 North of the Main City Hall, at 5 o'clock. **Funeral services** at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Little, 414 North of the Main City Hall. **BURIAL** in Maplewood, Jan. 9, Elizabeth H. Little.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Martha J. Little, 414 North of the Main City Hall, at 2 p.m. **BURIAL** in Maplewood, Jan. 9, Martha J. Little.

MALONE—In JAMES H. PARK, Jan. 10, Dr. John Malone.

MASPER—In GARDNER, Jan. 9, Charles H. Masper, at 4 p.m. **BURIAL** in Maplewood, Jan. 9, Charles H. Masper.

Funeral from his late residence, 255 Boardman street, at 10 o'clock. **RECEIPTS** at 8 o'clock. **Funeral** at 10 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Masper, at 8 o'clock. **RECEIPTS** and **funeral** services at 10 o'clock. **BURIAL** in Maplewood, Jan. 9, Charles H. Masper.

MILLER—In JAMES H. PARK, Jan. 10, Fred H. Miller of Hingham, 69 yrs.

Funeral services Thursday from the Old Manse.

MILLER—Jan. 9, Fred H. Miller of Hingham, 69 yrs.
Funeral services Thursday from the Old Manse Home at 3 o'clock. New York papers copy.

MODAR—In Rockway, Jan. 8, Mary L. wife of
Funeral services at her late residence, 15 Essex st., Thursday, Jan. 11, at 3 p. m. Relatives and friends welcome.

MORSE—In Marion, Jan. 8, Mary J. Morse, widow of Lewis R. Morse.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 52 Lake st., Thursday at 2:30 p. m. Naxos, N. H., papers copy.

PENDLETON—In Waverley, Jan. 8, Francis W. Pendleton, 72 yrs., a fine old residence, 1 Francis st., Lowell, from his home.
Funeral services Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 2:30

REED—Is Alexander J. A. Thomas F. Ireland of Madison F. and Della Reed (nee McNeel) 24 yrs.
 Personal from his little home, 58 Webster at
 Woodland, Jan. 12, at 3 a. m. Flash mass of
 liquor at St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock. Thoma
 s. 4 yrs.
ROSE—Is Josephine, Mary A. and David Thoma
 son, 45 yrs
 Personal at his late residence, 7 Bower terrace,
 Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 5:30 p. m.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Fridge lock, between Hinton at, and
 Montreal av. Inc's map face and watch, monogram
 H. and J. on gilt attached, reward. MRS. HAM-
 ILTON. Tel. 1-1000.
LOST—Reward for return of map and watch.

LOST—Merrill and son, near Railroad Law School and
 near University of Chicago, K. K. Swanson, ed.,
 (Cambridge) tel. 2626. 2/24/27.
 LOST—Gold fence's black dog, with diamond-
 eared chain and collar, found by Person's, Thia-
 son, 1000 N. W. 2nd St. (Rushby, Young, call 129
 Berkeley st., liberal reward.
 LOST—See 11, in Tunnel between Chelsea and
 10th St. (Rushby, Young, call 129 Berkeley st.,
 pearls. Reward if returned 27 Fremont st., Chelsea.
 LOST—sawdust, given to the Boston Viscite,
 lady's black hair, much sawdust returned offered; no
 reward. (Rushby, Young, call 129 Berkeley st.)
 LOST—B. F. female pup, dark brindle, white
 markings, no tail. Please return to 30 Mallon rd.,
 Dorchester. (Rushby, Young, call 129 Berkeley st.)
 FOUND—Bull sold with owner of summer. Call
 for G. C. COTTON, Room 277, No. Station, 2970
 property and pay for this ad.

Found by the Police.

TRIPPLE—(1) A package sent to a brother east.
PACKAGE—(2) A package sent. "Miss A. N. Yarden, Hotel Columbus, Charlotte, W. Va."
BAGS—(3) (1) A bag sent. "J. A. N. 194, 1000 Broadway, New York."
GLASSES—(4) A pair of eyeglasses.
SNEAK—(5) A diamond ring, 1000 Broadway, New York.

PORTFOLIO—A black portfolio, containing baby's
TIME—An automobile like state.
TAFION—A box containing the packages of
 famous, red, yellow, orange, and blue.
DOE—A sticker against dog, color on not
 burned.
KEYS—A bunch of 3 iron keys and a bottle opener,
 stainless steel, a long handle.
SLID—A flexible fiber slip.

Business Personals.

CUPID'S MONITOR—Jan. paper with personal
 addresses and photos. 25¢. At 25
 Court St., 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225,
 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995,

Information Wanted.
IF YOU WISH to communicate, advertise in this column before next Saturday. 2 FRANKLES.

Proposals.
PROPOSALS FOR METAL WALL LOCKERS.
Office of Board Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock, a. m., January 15, 1916, for furnishing and installing metal wall lockers, information on application.

Special Notices.
CANCER and TUNOR

CATERGERS themselves are scarcely if principally ^{interested}
 with THE SOLOMON'S COMBINATION MEDICAL
 TREATMENT. Cases cured in years ago
 can be done in days of today. New book explains all.
 Price FREE. Write for it.
DR. JAMES M. SOLOMON CO.
 175 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
 Hours 10-6-6. Sat. 11-6. Sun. 10-15

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined: to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite.—GEORGE WASHINGTON

TRUTH, JUSTICE

BOSTON AMERICAN EDITORIAL PAGE

PUBLIC SERVICE

Tuesday, January 11, 1916

THE DARDANELLES NARRATIVE EMPHASIZES THE NECESSITY OF PREPAREDNESS

SIR IAN HAMILTON seems to have been a blunderer in commanding his army. But as a war correspondent he ranks with Archibald Forbes himself. His narrative of the fiasco at the Dardanelles is the first story of any of the major events of the war which has been worth an intelligent man's reading—the censors having taken care that no others should have enough candor to make them even plausible.

This narrative of blundering, of slaughter and of final defeat is of intense interest to us Americans who try to study the military lessons of this huge warfare without sentimental prejudice and with an eye single to learning something of use to our own country.

Two prime causes of the British defeat at the Dardanelles stand out in high relief against that tragic background of wasted valor and dreadful suffering and bloodshed. They are:

First, the incompetence of the commander-in-chief and of many of his subordinate officers.

Second, the interference and the inefficiency of civilians in authority, planning and directing military and naval operations.

And these two features we Americans should take seriously to heart. For these two fatal and inherent faults of the British military system are faithfully reproduced in our own system, and if we come to grips with any first-class military power we shall inevitably have to face the same bitter experience of slaughter, failure, defeat and retreat which has been the record of every major British military operation during the year 1915—including the frightful losses and non-success of the attempts to break the German lines in France in September; the defeat and retreat of General Townshend's army in Mesopotamia and its present perilous predicament; the defeat and retreat to Greek territory of the Serbian relief expedition; and the disastrous and dreadfully costly defeat of the naval and military effort to force the Dardanelles.

In all these operations the British troops—in particular the Australians and New Zealanders—have fought with the most determined valor and done everything that brave men could do.

They owe their defeats to the hesitations, indecisions, incapacity and blundering of civilian chiefs in London and commanding officers in the field.

And we repeat—and we wish we had words of literal fire that we might burn this lesson into the consciousness of the present Congress—that our own naval and military systems are riddled with the same fatal faults which have brought all these disasters and humiliations upon the British arms.

Under a most absurd custom, the head of our army is always a civilian, chosen at intervals for purely political reasons.

The head of our navy is always a civilian, chosen for purely political reasons.

At this time the Secretary of War is a lawyer from a State that presented Mr. Wilson to political fortune, Mr. Garrison is an excellent man. But he went into office, as his predecessor did and his successor will, without even the slightest acquaintance with military science or military necessities.

The Secretary of the Navy is a country newspaper editor. Neither before nor since being put in command over veteran admirals and officers of lesser rank has any man been able to discover a reason why this vain and ridiculous little editorial person should be at the head of the American navy.

Now, in times of peace this sort of thing is merely grotesque, and we Americans are apt to pass lightly over anything that makes us grin. But in times of war this sort of thing is murderously disastrous. And, mark you, it is NOT IN TIME OF WAR that the disaster begins. The disaster comes in time of war. But its beginning is FAR BACK IN TIMES OF PEACE.

The whole system of making the army and navy the football of politics is criminally—yes, and treasonably—stupid and wrong.

At this very moment the corpses of a hundred thousand gallant men,

whose lives were literally thrown away in the hopeless campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula, are a dreadful commentary upon this inexplicable and almost incredible folly of subordinating military establishments to the authority and direction of civilians who are the mere accidents of contemporary political luck or chance, or both.

The direction of the army and navy, the distribution of troops, the promotion of officers, the preparation and maintenance of equipment, the preparation and recommendation of estimates and the whole management of our naval and military affairs should be in the hands of trained and experienced army and navy officers, subject only to the constitutional authority of the President and the Congress.

Can anything more grotesque or ridiculous be imagined than an army commanded by a chancery lawyer and a navy headed by a country newspaper editor? And this is what comes, in peace, of subordinating even the nation's defenses to the wretched game of party politics—that most contemptible pursuit.

The second fundamental cause of the British defeats we Americans should also take seriously to heart. That cause has been the lack of trained subordinate officers.

Both Germany and France had thoroughly prepared for this struggle and had trained enough officers not only for command of their huge standing armies, which were about equal in numbers, but also to command the additional troops which would bring into the field in war—and also enough to supply the wastage of war.

This fundamental necessity of preparedness Great Britain neglected, just as we neglect it. And she has paid the bitter price. For when war came, sudden as lightning, there were volunteers in plenty, but everywhere a lack of officers to train and command the recruits.

It was necessary to train the officers who were to train the troops, and meantime, while this was going on, the hammer strokes of Germany were smashing the Russian offensive to pieces, and beating Serbia to a pulp, while SURPLUS GERMAN OFFICERS were leading the Turks to victory in Mesopotamia and upon the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Only France held her ground against the mighty German onrush, and France had trained officers in plenty, too.

Now, if we are not too blind and foolish to learn any lesson at all, we ought to turn this lesson, and you Senators and Representatives in Congress should not adjourn until you have established schools of military education where thousands of young men can be instructed in the art of military command.

We should have at least four military colleges and as many naval colleges of the high order of West Point and Annapolis.

We should have military and naval colleges and schools, not just for appointees of Senators and Representatives, but freely open to any young American, exactly as other technical colleges and schools are open.

These young men should be given military and naval education at the public expense, and, in return, be subject to call when the nation needs them in time of actual war.

Common sense teaches us—or ought to teach us—that battleships and cruisers and auxiliaries are of no value without officers to handle them intelligently, and that our policy of keeping the navy constantly undermanned is inexorably foolish and desperately dangerous.

Common sense teaches us—or ought to teach us—that a volunteer army, upon which we must rely, cannot be drilled into fighting shape without trained officers to drill it into that shape—and that it is too late, after war begins, TO COMMENCE TRAINING OFFICERS.

This war has proved that raw recruits can be made into first-class fighting men in a few weeks. As a matter of fact, nearly all the troops in the field now

are recruits. The first-line armies have been shot to pieces. And these recruits fight magnificently.

The amazing, though hopeless, fighting to gain a foothold on the Gallipoli Peninsula was done by volunteer soldiers from the cities and farms of Australia and New Zealand. We are not worried at all about MEN. We have millions of them who can be turned into first-class fighting men in a few weeks.

But in order to get this result we must have the MACHINERY of war ready in huge quantities to equip and arm these men, and we must have THOUSANDS OF OFFICERS who have been thoroughly trained and who can step from civil life to drill and to command the volunteers.

Otherwise our volunteers would be not an army, but mobs, and any rapidly attacking foe would scatter and slaughter them before they could be armed or organized.

Now, citizens—and you, too, Senators and Representatives—you MUST know that what we have said is no flight of fancy or mere theory, but that it is sober common sense, and common sense THAT OUGHT TO BE ACTED UPON, and that ought to be acted upon at once.

We may be at war at any time. If we are too proud to fight, most certainly other nations are not. And war comes suddenly.

A year ago last Spring the farms of France and Belgium and Galicia and Poland and Courland and Serbia sowed their fields in peace. The summer came, and the harvests began to ripen, and the hearts of the people were cheerful. Europe was as peaceful as Massachusetts or California. And then, in an instant, the trumpets blew the call to battle, and the pleasant harvest fields were a bloody mire, in which millions of men swayed and reeled in a gigantic death-grapple.

Behind us are months of the most unexampled and dreadful warfare, in which nations as civilized and in every way as good as ourselves are desperately struggling.

We see only the vague outlines of this huge tragedy through the clouds and the thick darkness, and we can only guess at the realities and at the outcome. But it is indeed a dull and stupid mind which does not perceive that the forces loosed by this upheaval of the world are forces profoundly perilous to our own future peace.

We MAY be able to keep the peace for many years.

We MIGHT be at war before the winter snows are gone.

But soon or late, we are absolutely sure to be at war with some European or Asiatic power or some alliance of powers as the natural and inevitable result of conflicting trade and maritime interests and of the animosities and bitterness created by our forced contact and interference with the operations of the belligerents engaged in this struggle.

And, surely, citizens, unless we desire defeat and shame; unless we are willing to see Boston and New York helpless under the guns of enemy ships; unless we are willing to see Washington in enemy hands; unless we are willing to submit to paying billions of ransom to victorious pirates; unless we are craven and cowardly and loath to look, we WILL take to heart such a lesson as this tale of unpreparedness and disaster and slaughter told by this defeated British commander on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and WILL earnestly begin the work of preparing our own defenses against foreign attack.

Gentlemen of the Congress of the United States, this is your rightful task, and as you fulfill it or neglect it so you may confidently expect, in the day when war does come upon the land, to be held in honor and good fame for your prudence and patriotism, or held in bitter execration for the humiliations and the disasters which your lack of prudence and patriotism will have brought upon your people and your country.

This newspaper and all the Hearst publications are pledged patriotically to support whatever candidacies and whatever party that shall offer to the country in the coming election the most satisfactory and sufficient platform on this vital question of national preparedness.

The Greatest Gift

By Jane McLean

It was a strange old woman, bent and gray,
Who came on Christmas eve to take away
A gift from off the altar for her child,
And as she stood an angel came and smiled.

"This is the end of empire," lifting up
The precious lotion in a brimming cup;
"Give her this potion, and her little hand
Need never raise itself save to command."

"Here is the gift of frankincense, it brings
Fame and the sight that comes with magic wines;
And here is myrrh, pain travels in its veins;
It is a humble gift, which will you take?"

The woman eyed the glittering gift of gold,
Took Paine a second in her trembling hand,
Then shook her head. "These things are not for her,
We are but humble folk, give me the myrrh."

The angel, smiling, said, "Who chooses pain,
Chooses the greatest gift, the greatest gain;
Gold gives a fortune, frankincense, success,
But myrrh, through pain, yields love, and nothing else."

Little Bits of Science

THE AIR

Air has no color.
In summer air is lighter than
it is in the winter.
Colder people breathe less than
younger people.
Small song birds are the most
vigorous breathers of all.
Most air contains water in the
form of gas or vapor.

Air, when compressed, has valuable
curative properties.

The atmosphere of the various
planets differs greatly in quality.

An open chimney is very good for
helping to keep air in a room fresh.

The weight of air, at the level of
the sea, is fifteen pounds to the
square inch.

Compressed air is used as a
power in certain forms of ma-

chinery, notably those employed in
boring tunnels through rock and
under mountains.

A man is in a room ten feet in
each direction he has a thousand
cubic feet of space.

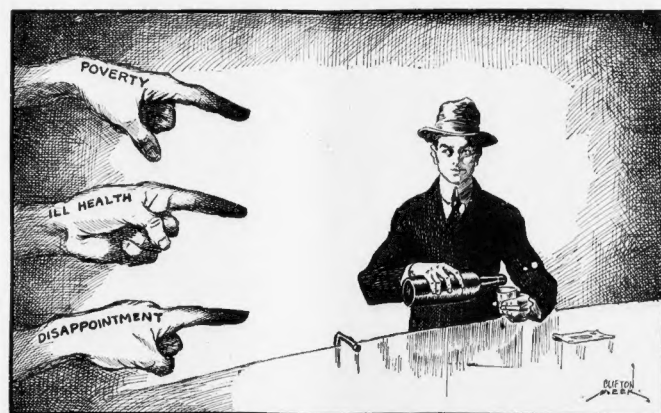
If you varnish an egg, so that no
air can get through the shell, it
will die, and no chicken will come
out of it.

Very nearly the whole of the air
is composed of two gases only—
nitrogen (four-fifths) and oxygen
(one-fifth).

Air may be turned to a liquid, or
even a solid, by the application of
great pressure, together with an
extremely low temperature.

With each ascent of three miles
and a half the density of the air is
halved, and the slope steeper.

THREE FINGERS



"Three fingers" is the average whiskey drink.
If YOU do not know the meaning of the words
"three fingers" as used by whiskey drinkers,
LUCKY YOU.

"Three fingers" is as much whiskey in the
bottom of the glass as can be covered by three of
the drinker's fingers. Sometimes the fingers are
spread pretty wide apart—to make the drink
deeper.

In this picture are the OTHER three fingers
that go with whiskey drinking. If only the whis-
key drinker could see them pointing at him each
time!

This is what we call a USEFUL cartoon for
the beginning of the New Year. A million men
need it. Please make it your business to send this
to one of the million.

Shall We Eliminate the Intellectual?

By Charles F. Thwing, L.L.D.,
President Western Reserve University

THE suggestion made to limit
the purchase of novels for a
certain great public library
in order to cut down expenses—
however necessary it itself—illus-

trates the tendency of American
life to sacrifice the non-material
interests of the community to the
material.

America, in concern with what
appeals to the senses, especially to
the sense of sight. The last of the
eye is one of its most vulnerable
points of temptation. The superfi-

cious often makes as strong an ap-
peal as the profound. "Does it not
look just as well?"

We are inclined to put money
into elaborate court houses rather
than into salaries for securing the
wisest judges and greatest coun-
sellors.

We are inclined to put money into
condemning of hampered science
and of marble corridors rather than
into the school teachers.

We are inclined to put money into
elaborate buildings for hospitals
and medical schools, rather than
into the training of doctors and sur-

geons.

We are inclined to put money into
lecture and recitation halls of un-
dergraduate colleges rather than into
books for the library. We are in-

clined to put money into gorgeous
catholic churches rather than into
the payment of proper salaries of
worthily equipped staffs of clergy-

men and of church workers.

The tendency is wrong. For we
should learn that skin is first, his
environment is secondary. The in-

tellectual is more precious than cir-

cumstances.

It is better to have justice, honest,

enthusiasm, righteousness and intelli-

gence as a guardian of the city

In-Shoots

Marimony can occasionally sub-
due a man without reforming him.

There are no clinders or jolts in
the railroad excursion folders.

Some persons seem to be able to
harbor a grudge more gracefully
than others.

In these days Samson's favorite
weapon seems to be used to pro-

motivate peace.

The vicious man can always dis-

cover the evil traits of his neigh-

bor that would be overlooked by
the upright.

The man who waits until after
his own funeral to be charitable
never knows whether he has hit
the mark or not.